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PORTABLE COMPUTER

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SPECIFICATION

1. TITLE OF THE DEVICE

PORTABLE COMPUTER

2. UTILITY-MODEL CLAIM

(1) A portable computer which comprises: a main body including a CPU; a display which is foldably provided in said main body; a keyboard which has a lot of keys, and can be retracted between said main body and said display in a state that said keys are opposing to said main body; and a stopper which supports said keyboard when said keyboard is retracted, while said stopper forms a gap between the keys and the main body, wherein

said stopper comprises an abutting body which can be placed within said keyboard, and can abut on said main body, and a moving body which moves said abutting body.

3. DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE DEVICE

[Industrial Field of Application]

The present device relates to a portable computer such as a laptop computer, and, more particularly, to a portable computer in which a keyboard is retracted between a main body and a display in a state that keys are opposing to the main body.

[Prior Art]

FIG. 5 is a side view showing one example of a conventional portable computer.

The conventional portable computer shown in FIG. 5 comprises; a main body 21 including a CPU (not shown); a display 22 which is foldably installed on the main body 21; a keyboard

24 which has a lot of keys 23 and can be retracted between the main body 21 and the display 22 in a state that these keys 23 are opposing to the main body 21; and a stopper 25 which is provided protruding from a keyboard receiving surface 21a of the main body 21, and supports the keyboard 21 when the keyboard 21 is retracted.

The above-described conventional portable computer has a configuration in which the keyboard 24 is arranged so that the keys 23 are located downward, one end of the keyboard 24 is supported by a protruding section 26 of the keyboard 24 itself, and the other end is supported by the above-described stopper 25, and the keys 23 are kept isolated from the keyboard receiving surface 21a as shown in FIG. 5 when the keyboard 24 is retracted between the main body 21 and the display 22. Thereby, the keys 23 are prevented from abutting on the keyboard receiving surface 21a, and the contacting points of the keys 23 is prevented from contact-making by the own weight of the keyboard 24.

[Problem to be Solved by the Device]

Incidentally, the above-described conventional portable computer has had a problem that the stopper 25 becomes a nuisance, for example, when the keyboard 24 is used while put on the keyboard receiving surface 21a of the main body 21, or when writing on the keyboard receiving surface 21a.

The present device has been made, considering the above-described situations, and an object of the device is to provide a portable computer in which, under a condition that without a stopper provided on a keyboard receiving surface of

the main body, a gap can be formed between keys and a main body when a keyboard is retracted therebetween.

[Means for Solving the Problem]

In order to achieve the above-described object, the present device has a configuration of a portable computer which comprises: a main body including a CPU; a display which is foldably provided in said main body; a keyboard which has a lot of keys, and can be retracted between said main body and said display in a state that said keys are opposing to said main body; and a stopper which supports said keyboard when said keyboard is retracted, while said stopper forms a gap between the keys and the main body, wherein said stopper comprises an abutting body which can be placed within said keyboard, and can abut on said main body, and a moving body which moves said abutting body. [Function]

As the present device has the above-described configuration, when the keyboard is retracted in a state that the keys are opposing to the main body, the abutting body is protruded from the keyboard to abut on the main body when the moving body moves the abutting body so that a gap can be formed between the keys and the main body. On the other hand, when the above-described keyboard is taken out, the keyboard is used with the abutting body located in the keyboard, that is, there are generated no troubles during use of the keyboard even if the stopper is provided on the keyboard. Thereby, the stopper is not required to be provided on the keyboard receiving surface of the main body.

[Examples]

Hereinafter, one example of a portable computer according to the present device will be explained, referring to drawings.

FIG. 1 through FIG. 4 are explanatory views showing one example of the portable computer according to the device. FIG. 1 is a perspective view showing a whole configuration, FIG. 2 is an exploded perspective view showing a configuration of a stopper, FIG. 3 is a longitudinal section of an abutting body which is protruded from a keyboard, and FIG. 4 is a longitudinal section of the abutting body which is located in the keyboard.

The portable computer of this example, which is shown in FIG. 1, comprises: a main body 1 including a CPU (not shown); a display 2 which is foldably provided in the main body 1; a keyboard 4 which has a lot of keys 3, and can be retracted between the main body 1 and the display 2 in a state that the keys 3 are opposing to the main body 1; a stopper 5 which supports the keyboard 4 when the keyboard 4 is retracted between the main body 1 and the display 2, and a rubber component 6 which is mounted on the backside 4a of the keyboard 4.

The above-described stopper 5 is provided on the keyboard 4 as shown in FIG. 3 so that the stopper can be placed within the keyboard 4, and comprises: an abutting body 7 which can abut on the main body 1 in FIG. 1; a slider 8 which is movably provided on the backside 4a of the keyboard 4; and a pair of levers 9 and 10 which are arranged in parallel with each other in which one end of each lever is connected to the slider 8, and the other end is connected to the abutting body 7, wherein the stopper

5 is configured according to, for example, a so-called snap-in method as shown in FIG. 2. That is, one shaft 11 which is provided at one end of the lever 9 is detachably supported by a shaft receiving block 12 provided in the slider 8, and the other shaft 13 is detachably supported by another shaft receiving block 14 provided in the slider 8. With respect to the other end of the lever 9, one shaft 15 is detachably supported by one hole 16 in the abutting body 7, and the other shaft 17 is detachably supported by the other hole 18 in the abutting body 7. Furthermore, the lever 10 has a similar configuration to that of the lever 9. Here, these sliders 8, and levers 9 and 10 form a moving body which moves the abutting body 7.

In the present example, when the keyboard 4 is retracted, the slider 8 is moved in the right direction in FIG. 4, and the levers 9 and 10 is rotated counterclockwise in FIG. 4 to push up the abutting body 7 while the levers 9 and 10 are moved. Thereby, the abutting body 7 protrudes from the surface 4b of the keyboard 4 as shown in FIG. 3. Under the above-described condition, the keyboard 4 is put on the keyboard receiving surface 1a of the main body 1 in a state that the keys 3 are opposing to the main body 1, as shown in FIG. 1, and the display 2 is folded. Thereby, the keyboard 4 is configured to be retracted between the main body 1 and the display 2 under a state that a gap is formed between the keys 3 and the main body 1. On the other hand, when keyboard 4 is taken out, the slider 8 is moved in the left direction in FIG. 3, and the abutting body 7 is configured to be pulled down through the levers 9 and 10,

and to be located in the keyboard 4 as show in FIG. 4.

In the example having the above-described configuration, the gap can be formed between the keys 3 and the main body 1 by the abutting body 7 of the stopper 5 when the keyboard 4 is retracted. Moreover, the keyboard 4 can be used without any trouble with the abutting body 7 located in the keyboard 4, that is, there is no need to provide the stopper on the keyboard receiving surface 1a of the main body 1. Moreover, the stopper 5 has an excellent appearance because the inside of the stopper can not be seen from the outside.

The moving body is configured to move the abutting body 7 by the slider 8, and the levers 9 and 10 in this example. However, instead of the above-described levers 9 and 10, an interlocking body which links the up-and-down movements of the abutting body to the movement of the slider, for example, a cam can be provided.

[Effect of the Device]

As the present device has the above-described configuration, the gap can be formed between the keys and the main body when the keyboard is retracted without providing the stopper on the keyboard receiving surface of the main body. Thereby, there are effects that the keyboard can be used while put on the keyboard receiving surface, and one can write on the keyboard receiving surface of the main body.

4. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 through FIG. 4 are explanatory views showing one example of the portable computer according to the present device.

FIG. 1 is a perspective view showing a whole configuration, FIG. 2 is an exploded perspective view showing a configuration of a principal section, FIG. 3 is a longitudinal section of an abutting body which is protruded from a keyboard, FIG. 4 is a longitudinal section of the abutting body which is located in the keyboard, and FIG. 5 is a side view showing one example of a conventional portable computer.

1: MAIN BODY, 2: DISPLAY, 3: KEY, 4: KEYBOARD, 5: STOPPER, 7: APPLYING BODY, 8: SLIDER, 9 and 10: LEVER.

Fig. 1

- 1 MAIN BODY
- 2 DISPLAY
- 3 KEY
- 4 KEYBOARD
- 5 STOPPER
- 7 APPLYING BODY
- 8 SLIDER

Fig. 2

9 and 10 LEVER

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❷考案の名称 携帯用コンピュータ

②実 願 平2-9827

②出 願 平2(1990)2月5日

10 山

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明細書

1. 考案の名称

携帯用コンピュータ

2. 実用新案登録請求の範囲

3. 考案の詳細な説明

〔産業上の利用分野〕

本考案はラツプトツプ型コンピユータ等の携帯 用コンピユータに係り、特にキーボードをキーが

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本体に対向する状態で本体およびディスプレイ間に収納する携帯用コンピュータに関する。

〔従来の技術〕

第 5 図は従来の携帯用コンピュータの一例を示す側面図である。

この第5図に示す従来の携帯用コンピュータは、 図示しないCPUを内蔵する本体21と、この本体21に折畳み可能に設けられたデイスプレイ2 2と、多数のキー23を有し、これらのキー23 が上記の本体21に対向する状態で本体21およびデイスプレイ22間に収納可能なキーボード2 4と、本体21のキーボード親置面21aに突出して設けられ、キーボード21の収納時にキーボード21を支持するストツパ25とを備えている。

この従来の携帯用コンピュータでは、キーボード24を本体21およびデイスプレイ22間に収納する際、キー23が下側に位置するようにキーボード24を配置して、キーボード24の一端をキーボード24自体の突出部26により、他端を上記のストツパ25によりそれぞれ支持し、キー

2 3 を第 5 図に示すように浮かせた状態に保持する。これにより、キー 2 3 がキーボード戦置面 2 1 a に 当接するのを防止し、キーボード 2 4 の 自重によつてキー 2 3 の接点部が接触しないようになつている。

〔考案が解決しようとする課題〕

ところで、上述した従来の携帯用コンピュータ にあっては、例えばキーボード24を本体21の キーボード載置面21aに載せて使おうとしたり、 このキーボード載置面21aで字を登こうとする と、ストツパ25が邪魔であるという問題があっ た。

本考案はこのような従来技術における実情に鑑みてなされたもので、その目的は、本体のキーボード載置面にストツパを設けることを要せずに、キーボード収納時にキーと本体との間に間隙を形成することのできる携帯用コンピュータを提供することにある。

〔課題を解決するための手段〕

この目的を達成するために本考案は、CPUを

[作用]

ドに設けてもキーボード使用時に何ら支障を生じることがなく、これにより、本体のキーボード戦 置面にストツパを設ける必要がない。

[実施例]

以下、本考案の携帯用コンピュータの実施例を図に基づいて説明する。

第1図ないし第4図は本考案の携帯用コンピュータの一実施例を示す説明図で、第1図は全体構成を示す斜視図、第2図はストツパの構成を示す分解斜視図、第3図は当接体がキーボードより突出する状態を示す縦断面図、第4図は当接体がキーボード内に入つている状態を示す縦断面図である。

第1図に示す本実施例の携帯用コンピユータは、 図示しないCPUを内蔵する本体1と、この本体 1に折畳み可能に設けられたデイスプレイ2と、 多数のキー3を有し、これらのキー3が本体1に 対向する状態で、本体1およびデイスプレイ2間 に収納可能なキーボード4と、このキーボード4 の収納時にキーボード4を支持するストツパ5と、

キーボード4の裏面4a側に装着されるゴム部材6とを備えている。

上記のストツパ5は、第3図に示すように、キ ーポード4に出入り可能に設けられ、第1図の本 体1に当接可能な当接体7と、キーボード4の裏 面4a側に移動可能に設けられるスライダ8と、 一端がスライダ8に、他端が当接体7にそれぞれ 連結され、互いに平行に配置される一対のレバー 9、10とからなつており、例えば第2図に示す ように、いわゆるスナツブイン方式で構成されて いる。すなわち、レバー9の一端に設けられる一 方の軸11はスライダ8に設けられる軸受12に より、他方の軸13は別の軸受14によりそれぞ れ着脱可能に支持されている。レバー9の他端で も、一方の軸15は当接体7の一方の穴16によ り、他方の軸17は他方の穴18によりそれぞれ 着脱可能に支持されている。また、もう1つのレ バー10についても同様である。なお、これらの スライダ8、レバー9、10により、当接体7を 作動させる作動体を構成している。

この実施例にあつては、キーボード1を収納す る際、スライダ8を第4図の右方向へ移動させる と、レバー9、10のそれぞれが移動しながら第 4 図の反時計方向に回動して当接体 7 を押し上げ る。その結果、当接体7は、第3図に示すように、 キーボード4の表面4 bから突出する。この状態 で、第1図に示すように、本体1に各キー3を対 向させてキーボード4を本体1のキーボード載置 面laに載せ、デイスプレイ2を折畳む。これに より、各キー3と本体:との間に間隙を形成した 状態で、キーボード4を本体1およびデイスプレ イ2間に収納するようになつている。一方、キー ボード4を取り出すとき、スライダ8を第3図の 左方向へ移動させると、レバー9、10を介して 当接体7が引き下ろされて、第4図に示すように キーボード4内に入るようになつている。

このように構成した実施例では、キーボード4 収納時にストツバ5の当接体7によりキー3と本体1との間に間隙を形成することができる。また、キーボード4内に当接体7を入れた状態で何ら支

障を生じることなくキーボード4を使用でき、すなわち、本体1のキーボード戦置面1aにストツパを設ける必要がない。さらに、ストツパ5は、内部が隠れているため、外観上優れている。

なお、この実施例では、スライダ8、レバー9、 10によつて、当接体7を作動させる作動体を構成したが、上記のレバー9、10の代わりに、スライダの移動に伴い当接体を上下方向に連動させる連動体、例えばカムを設けることもできる。

〔考案の効果〕

本考案は以上のように構成したので、本体のキーボード載置面にストツパを設けることなく、キーボード収納時にキーと本体との間に間隙を形成することができ、したがつて、キーボードを本体のキーボード載置面に載せて使用することや、本体のキーボード載置面で字を書くことができるという効果がある。

4. 図面の簡単な説明

第1図ないし第4図は本考案の携帯用コンピュータの一実施例を示す説明図で、第1図は全体構

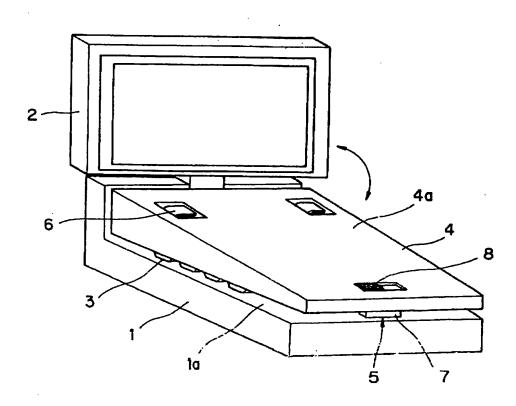
成を示す斜視図、第2図は要部構成を示す分解斜視図、第3図は当接体がキーボードより突出する 状態を示す縦断面図、第4図は当接体がキーボー ド内に入つている状態を示す縦断面図、第5図は 従来の携帯用コンピュータの一例を示す側面図で ある。

1 ……本体、2 ……デイスプレイ、3 ……キー、4 ……キーボード、5 ……ストツパ、、7 ……当接体、8 ……スライダ、9、10 ……レパー。

代理人 弁理士 武 顕次郎



第 1 図



1:本体

2:ディスプレイ

3: +-

4:キーボード

5:ストッパ

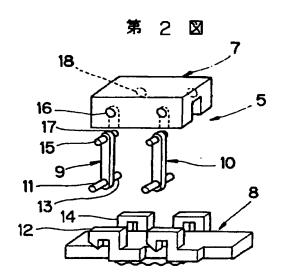
7:当接体

8:スライダ

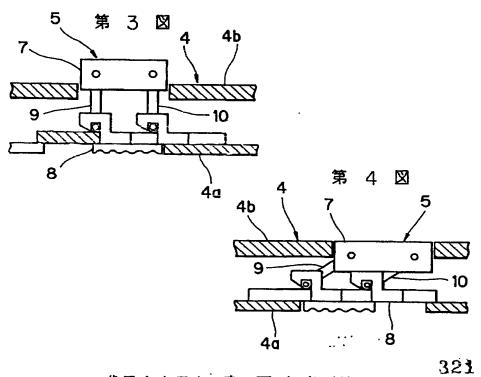
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代理人弁理士 武 顕 次郎(外 名) 以 ;



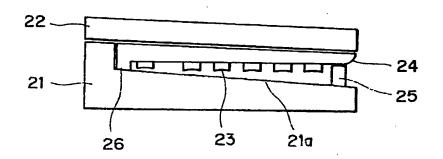
9.10:レバー



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第 5 図



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